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Now that silver bullion is worth about \$14,000 a ton few of those people who shouted for 16 to 1 some years ago care to have the fact recalled

"Prosperity is still with us in boundless measure," says a paper which is demanding an immediate change to a revenue tariff. Is it weary of that quality of prosperity?

If soft coal can be sold at a fair price a large number of people throughout the country will not grieve at the high and advancing prices of anthracite, which is

The railroad accidents near this city during the last forty-eight hours have numerous enough to raise a new crop of but investigation would doubtless show they were all due to natural

A number of Salt Lake preachers declare that the election of Smoot to the United States Senate because he is a member of the Mormon Church and not a polygamist "would be a menace to our civilization and religious beliefs." Then our institutions have a very weak foundation.

Prof. E. B. Bryan, the Indiana young man who has been appointed superintendent of public instruction for the Philippine islands, is a distant relative of Wil-Ham J. Bryan. Teaching the young Filiping idea how to shoot is much more patriotic business than encouraging adult Filipinos to shoot Americans.

Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie's old partner and new his foe, is announced as preparing to establish a university in Pittsburg which will outrival Mr. Carnegie's. How much wiser it would be for Mr. Frick to give his money to some institution like Purdue, and thus make the greatest school of its kind in the world.

A street-car conductor who neglects the usual precaution of stopping the car and getting off before crossing a railroad track should be summarily discharged. Men are apt to become careless in the performance of what they regard as an irksome duty, but a rule designed for the protection of life should be strictly enforced.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is for universal peace in the Democratic party. At the it criticises Mr. Cleveland and adds that Democrats must cease showing as most Democrats fit for leadership have things in their lives. Mayor Johnson has read the Enquirer out of the Democratic party, so it cannot pose as a promoter of universal peace.

The Democrats of McLean county, Illinois, of which Bloomington is the county seat, are preparing for a great celebration next Monday. The occasion will be the inauguration of a Democratic sheriff, the first elected since 1848. Since then the county has elected Republican sheriffs with monotonous regularity until this year. A party that gets an opportunity to celebrate only once in fifty years cannot be blamed for utilizing it.

Upon the application of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association the vice chancellor o New Jersey has granted an order against a glass manufacturing company to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining it from interfering with the "legitimate business" of certain strikers. This is the first time that any labor union has ever applied for an injunction against a corporation. The complaint filed by the union alleges that the company has placed a large force of guards, armed with shotguns and rifles, in the vicinity of its prop erty to intimidate, frighten and drive the labor association and its That the latter have been prevented from exercising their right of persuading men not to take employment with the company, presents the case of organized labor from an entirely new point of view, and may result in establishing a new legal precedent

Washington city has an advantage over thers in being able to call on the United February, 1901, Congress passed

the advances and directing that they be made from the "surplus revenues" in three years from July 1, 1903. Under this legislation the city created a large deficit. The auditor of the District says in his annual

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, like such newspapers as the Chicago Tribune, its precedessor of 1901, is notable for the fact that the receipts from taxes and all other sources of revenue were less than the Minneapolis Tribune, the Omaha Bee the expenditures, the deficit being \$2,491.-574.05, if reckoning all appropriations for the year as obligations which had accrued formed regarding Republican sentiment and were chargeable June 30, 1902, or an actual shortage of \$1,759,242.46, if considering only those appropriations on account of which advances had been made at that date from the United States treasury.

As the repayment of the sum thus advanced from the United States treasury not to begin till July 1, 1903, and made out of "surplus revenue," it doubtful if it will ever be repaid. Municipal government in Washington is a fearful and wonderful thing.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The object and purpose of the Citizens' League, as stated in an appeal to voters published in the Journal of yesterday, are very commendable. The common remark that municipal government is the weak point in our political system has been verified by experience in many cities. Different causes have been assigned for thisas the methods of making nominations for office, the operation of unrestricted suffrage, the introduction of partisan politics, the corrupting influence of corporations, the political pull of lawbreakers, etc. Without averring that any of these causes are operating in this city, it must be admitted that they are as likely to develop here as in any other large city. Therefore, any movement that looks to antagonizing them deserves encouragement and support. Without specifying any particular abuses or evils to be remedied, and without formulating any particular plan of action, the proposed Citizens' League evidently aims at an improvement in municipal government. Its objects are stated as follows:

1. To secure the nomination and election of aggressively honest and capable men, irrespective of party affiliations, to all city, township and county offices. 2. To secure an efficient and thoroughly businesslike administration of municipal, township and county affairs. 3. To watch the conduct of public affairs by officials, with a view to making a

public report on these matters. This statement does not involve any new theory of popular government, and the fact that it is offered as the basis of a movement for municipal reform shows that in the opinion of some these plain requirements of good government have been neglected. If that is the case, it is the fault of the people, and the remedy is in their The Journal fully concurs in the state-

ment "that the efficiency of laws, as for instance the city charter and the county on the men who administer them." It follows, of course, that none but honest, fit and capable men should be elected to office. There are various grades of socalled honesty, fitness and capacity, but the successful administration of local government requires the highest order of each. How to get it is the question. There is no way of preventing unfit and unworthy mer from seeking office, nor of drafting men of recognized fitness and ability into the public service against their will. Party organizations cannot be ignored, and it is not desirable that they should be. They are a necessary and valuable part of our political machinery. Neither can party methods be discarded, for they are an inseparable feature of our political life. But both parties can and ought to be made to understand that there is a growing demand for the introduction of cleaner and better methods in politics, and for the nomination to office of none but men of recognized character and fitness, and that the number of voters who will not be dragooned into voting straight tickets against their individual judgments is constantly increasing. The proposed league can do a good work by impressing this fact on the party leaders and managers of both sides. The leaguers need not expect to get an ideal government this side of heaven or the millennium, but by patient and well-directed effort they ought to be able to create public sentiment in favor of municipal re form that will make itself felt in all nominations and elections.

IMPERTINENCE OF A TRADE ORGAN. The Journal has received a copy of the Bulletin, the organ of the American Iron and Steel Association, in which an editorial of three columns is marked, the purpose of which is to inform the Republican press that there was nothing in the result of the November elections to indicate that the Republican party desires a revision of the tariff. If the tone of the article were less dogmatic and arrogant the sending of such an article to Republican newspapers would not be objectionable, despite the fact that the Republican newspapers of the country have better sources of information respecting Republican opinion than a trade organ published in Philadelphia can have: but the arrogance of the writer makes the sending of the marked article an impertinence. In this spirit of intolerance the Bulletin turns upon the New York Tribune and the Philadelphia Press because both have said, since the election, tha tariff revision by the friends of protection is what the Nation had voted for. The Press alluded to the Iowa platform, and the Bulletin asks what other State indorsed the Iowa platform. Answering its own question in the negative, the Bulletin sneeringly adds, "Is Iowa the Na-Now, as a matter of fact, in other, most of the States of Northwest where Republican representatives were gained favored revision where necessary to meet th of the changed conditions Republican Pittsburg Gazette suggested that the President be authorized to cause tariff schedules to be made in accordance with the changed conditions of the country, it is denounced as a traitor. Because Secretary Moody, in one of his speeches. expressed the opinion that the duty thracite coal should be repealed. criticised for "overstepping the dividing line between the executive and legislative

branches of the government. If the Bulletin had informed itself while leading Republicans were saying on stump, it would have discovered that nearly all of them declared that the party is of protection. Many speakers said that the scrutinized by the next Congress with

ments. If they were asked to-day what in accord with the postmaster general. they believe to be the sentiment of country, they would doubtless give answer of the New York Tribune and the Philadelphia Press. It may be added that the Inter-Ocean, the Milwaukee Sentinel, and the Detroit Journal are better than is any trade organ.

The arrogance and intolerance of th Bulletin is in keeping with the spirit of the trade organs of the beet-sugar industry, which denounced as free traders the men who advocate a cut of 20 per cent, of the 106 per cent. duty on raw sugar in favor of Cuba. When the question of reciprocity with Cuba went before the Republican conventions it was indorsed by all but four State conventions. To-day the real foes of protection are these zealots like the Bulletin that denounce all who do not subscribe to their dictum as free traders and traitors. It should stop.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE COLOR

LINE. President Roosevelt's letter stating his views regarding the appointment of colored men to office is characteristically frank. Other Presidents have doubtless received protests similar to the one which called forth the letter and have been subjected to the same kind of pressure, but President Roosevelt is the first executive to frankly state his views on the question. He makes his position very clear. Briefly, it is that in making appointments to office he will not consider the color question at all-he consider questions of character, fitness, qualifications, good citizenship, etc., but not the question of color. He will not knowingly appoint any colored man to office who is unworthy or unfit, but he will not entertain any objections or protests on the ground of color alone. The Charleston man to whom the letter is addressed is reminded that the four most important federal offices in South Carolina have been filled by white men and that the large body of colored citizens are entitled some recognition. To exclude them from any participation in office-holding on the ground of color alone would, in the opinion of the President, be to shut the door of hope against the entire race. "I certainly cannot assume such an attitude," writes the President, "and you must permit me to say that in my view it is an attitude no man should assume.'

The reasoning of the President in support of this view is logical and clear, but he might have strengthened it by calling attention to the fact that, as the Constitution makes colored men citizens and voters, and as they are taxed and are subject to all the duties of citizenship, including military duty, the chief executive who should consent to their exclusion from office on the ground of color would violate the spirit if not the letter of his oath to support the

Constitution and execute the laws. It is not at all likely that the President's letter will have any effect on public sentiment in the South. All thinking and reasonable men will admit that he is right, but Southern hostility to what they call negro equality and "negro domination" is too deep seated to be removed by argument or appeals to justice and fair play. It will take generations to obliterate it. There is nothing to prevent individuals from cherishing such a feeling, if they think they can do so without belittling themselves, but the President of the United States and of all the people should not be expected or asked to lend himself to any such scheme of class ostracism. President Roosevelt has made it very clear that he will not

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE. The Postal Department is what may be called the popular branch of the government, because it is beneficial to more people directly than any other branch of the public service. The growth of the service during the past few years may properly be called wonderful. No branch of the public service is so fair an index of the development of the country in every way as is the Postal Department. The money collected as revenues the past year was more than the entire revenues of the government during the last two years of the Buchanan administration. The postal receipts from all sources the last fiscal year were \$121,848,047, or \$10,200,000 in excess of the previous year. Rural localities now which in former years were served at distant postoffices once or twice a week. Villages along railroad lines which received a daily mail twenty years ago now com plain because they do not get three or four mails a day. The rural delivery is costing considerable money, but in spite of this the difference the last fiscal year between re ceipts and revenues was only \$2,937,649. It has been four times as much under a less

These comparisons are suggested by the report of Postmaster General Payne. has brought to the administration of great department the rare qualities of executive ability and business experience which have enabled him to make several important recommendations. The postmaster general is gratified at the success which has crowned the efforts of the department to stop the growing abuses of the secondclass rate of postage and to confine the privileged rate within the intent of the statute-to genuine newspapers and periodical publications. The postmaster general says the newspaper rate was intended to subsidy to promote the circulation the department to restrict that rate to pers. It is not creditable to Congress that it compelled the department to undertake this reform when it could have been accomplished more effectively by an act of Congress. Mr. Payne most emphatically approves the rural delivery, declaring that enhanced the value of farms 5 per While the postmaster general makes several suggestions, such as to the compensation of substitute carriers, a 4-cent rate for monthly periodicals, a lower rate with England and France, and the extension of the free delivery to towns of not less than 5,000 population, he does not favor outside parties, such as a parcel mail. letter postage, a postal currency purchase of the telegraphs to i operated by the government. As a practical

west had warmly approved of such state- judgment the general public is doubtless

THE HUMORISTS.

Particular About That. "Miss Kitty-Darling," he began, "I--" "Sir," interrupted the young woman, "you

will oblige me by not pausing so long between my first name and my last."

New York Times. Madge-I hear that photographer takes a very fattering picture. Dolly-I really couldn't say. It isn't necessary

Didn't Need Him.

The Symbol. The chemist's symbol for milk," The teacher exclaimed, "don't you know?" The dairyman's son, who'd seen the thing dor Said: "Of course, it is just H2 O."

-Philadelphia Record. The Angel Child. Mrs. Highblower-Elsle, you never speak outside of the quarrels between your papa and my-

Elsie-Oh, no, mamma. But whenever you

are pleasant to each other I always mention it Amiability.

Washington Star "There's one thing I will say about Bill, said the woman with the patient look in her eyes; "he's wonderfully good-natured. He wouldn't harm a fly." "No," answered her sister with the frozen

Reason Enough.

gets enough energy to catch one."

Philadelphia Press.

self, do you?

Towne-Of course, that was what he said believe that he didn't answer your question

Towne-The very best. I know that I would have lied if I had been in his place.

Business Men.

A man of sound principles-a piano manufac A man who works on time-a watchmaker.

A man who always gets a footing-the shoe- State is the Cannon creed. Men of good figures-bookkeepers. A man of address-the directory publisher.

Flat failures-dismissed janitors. A man of powerful fee-sick-the doctor. A man of winning ways-the gambler.

FIGHTING THE TRUST.

Significance of the Movement by R tail Tobacco Dealers.

Detroit Free Press.

For some time there was a disposition to be incredulous over the importance of a movement to toss the tobacco trust from the saddle. Even at this stage there is no warrant for saying that the movement will succeed, but it is as apparent to the trust as to everyone else that the combine has a fight on its hands. It is the middlemen who are to the fore, but there are tangible evidences that the independent companies are allied with them and disposed to assist in supplying the munitions of war. This movement, on the surface, is the first | of the readings fit for print. of its kind ever inaugurated. The retailers have organized for the purpose of putting a trust out of business by the simple but sure process of depriving it of a market. The explanation of this, if correct, is a justification. Those is revolt assert the supreme right of self-preservation. Their direct charge is that the tobacco trust, as the Standard Oil Company is doing and the coal trust threatens to do, aims to do away entirely with the middlemen. The process, as described by the complainants, is to establish their agencies in every community, the favorite plan being to secure the stands now occupied by retailers through the payment of larger rents to their landlords. With a hold thus gained they could kill competition for they would have the most desirable locations and the trust could for a time afford to undersell all independent retailers. Carried out as intended the scheme would cover the country and through a salaried agent the trust would be selling its goods, undeterred by competition, over every counter in country. The movement to thwart this purpose looked insignificant, but it has rapidly spread to all the larger cities and the trust is awakened to the unpleasant necessity of fighting for its life.

Dry Times in Tennessee. Hardeman Free Press. Our luck has turned, and we can now understand the case of "Dr. Jackal and Mr. Hide." First we was turned down by our own county for senator, then our candidate, Tooten, was beat by a bolter; and for the last week or two Memphis has been celebrating right along and we ain't had nary invite to go down and quench our thirst. Them Greek fire-water Indians had a ghost dance and as a member of the Fie Beater Damner Society we had oughter been present. Then came the Chicago visitors, and the doctors, and the big turnout to see General Wright and President Roosevelt, and there must have been something doing in our line. But here we've been setting, as dry as the dust devil, with a gum bile coming on our nose, and water, not a drop to drink Whither air we drifting?

Step in the Right Direction.

Minneapolis Tribune. Those Nebraska Indians who want the exclusive Indian schools abolished and their children sent to the regular public schools to mingle with white thildren, are on the right track. Their complaint that their children cannot acquire the proper spirit of civilization when segregated, and that such segregation makes them feel as if they were regarded as an inferior race, is well taken. Possibly the white children would object to mingling in school with the reds. but such objection is not likely to be very general. There is less objection among whites to personal association with Indians-if the latter are reasonably cleanthan to negroes; and yet negro children are received in the public schools of the great majority of the Northern States.

Result of American Influence.

Minneapolis Tribune. Apparently a solid peace has been brought about in the United States of Colombia by the American naval officers stationed at isthmus. This is an example of the but potent influence the United States is constantly exercising in the affairs of the South American republics. It was necessary to restore peace and order on the isthmus. We have done it by unofficial mediation, without the least assertion of authority or the least suggestion of interference. Perhaps we could work out the Venezuelan difficulty in the same way, if Great Britain and Germany could only possess their imperial souls in patience.

It Does Make a Difference.

Nebraska State Journal The dismissal of the cases against the leading officials of the Standard Oil Company for violating the anti-trust laws of Texas probably means the end litigation against the octopus in that State. Texas is now doing something in the oil line and it is necessary to organize big companies to handle the output of the wells. Any laws that hit the Standard Oil Company will naturally throttle these local concerns, and for this reason the zeal has suddenly evaporated from the breasts of the more active of the trust hunters.

Just as a Matter of Courtesy.

Purely out of courtesy to the President. the Washington correspondents will confine their advance summaries of his annual message to Congress to a few of the principal topics of the day on which his views are well known and leave it to him to Joe" break it to the public as to what he thinks on subjects about which they hesitate to

CANNON

NOT IN A PARTY SENSE, BUT IN MAN-NER AND CHARACTERISTICS.

"Uncle Joe" Likely to Be a Popular Speaker, Though Conservative and Opposed to Extravagance.

Washington Special to St. Louis Post-Disfor me to go to that kind of a photographer.

> The capital looks upon the election of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, as speaker of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-eighth Congress as a certainty. The anxious ones, who want to be chairmen of committees or clerks or doorkeepers or messengers or other cogs in the great popular wheel of the government's law-making machinery, are awaiting his arrival at Washington. They have pressing business with "Oom Joe."

"Cannon," said the late Amos Cummings once on the closing day of Congress, when "Uncle Joe" had calmly agreed to some Senate amendments on a pending naval bill, thereby bertaying the House, to Cummins's mind, "Cannon! Huh, you're no cannon; you're a toy musket." Whereupon "Uncle Joe" unbuttoned another button on his waistcoat and took a fresh chew of tobacco. Such airy persiflage as that makes no impression on "Uncle Joe." All the sarsmile; "Bill will never harm a fly-not unless he casm, wit and abuse the Democrats have flung at him in the last twenty years hasn't made a dent.

The leading characteristics of Cannon's speakership will be its chilled steel Republicanism. He is a partisan. If a Democrat has ever been inspired with a worthy mo-Browne-But what? What reason have you to tive, has ever done a patriotic act, or has any claim on the patronage perquisites or pap, when the Republicans are in power, "Uncle Joe" hasn't heard of the case. To be sure, "Uncle Joe" isn't averse to using Democrats for voting purposes when he has need of them, but he regards them simply as a means to an end. Perish the thought that a Democrat, politically, is anything but a villain and a traitor to the

Ever since Cannon has been at the head of the committee on appropriations he has refused pet appropriations and stepped on toes generally, but when the time comes the Republicans will step up and vote for him, because they all like him and because they all know he is honest. He has had the appropriation of billions of dollars. Naturally he has caused resentments, but he has been serenely indifferent to them. When the time came to claim the biggest plum within the gift of the House he claimed it. Beyond a few scattering protests, it seems that his claims will be acknowledged. Cannon is likely to be the most popular and democratic speaker the House has had for years. NOT LIKELY TO INFLATE.

Before Speaker Henderson went into the chair he was hail-fellow-well-met with everybody in the House. As soon as h was elected he took on enough dignity to frost a cotton crop. If Cannon inflates he will surprise all his friends and disappoint the readers of character, who flourish so abundantly in this city, where there is so much character to read, with so few

The Democrat who tries to tangle Cannon on a point of parliamentary law or procedure will have a sorry job. Cannon has been tangling other persons so long that he knows the entire system. He can play it in Great Britain. But we have "penny with his eyes shut. He has methods of his own, too.

Once last winter Speaker Henderson called Cannon to the chair. There came a Nine or ten "ayes" stood up. Canvote. non counted them slowly and deliberately. Then he called for the "noes." There were 150 of them. Cannon began to count. The usual method by which an experispeaker counts votes is to separate them into groups of ten. Reed and Henderson were marvelously expert at it. could tell how many men were standing on the floor in a twinkling. Cannon sawed the voters off one by one with up-and-down movement of his bony When he had laboriously reached fifteen he leaned over to the clerk and said: "Oh, ---, make it a hundred." Cannon is sixty-six years old. He lean and angular and knotted and gnarled. He goes with a shaven upper lip and wears a rope of silvered sandy whiskers on his chin. He waves his arms about like flails when he is making a speech and he speaks the vernacular when he wants to make a point. A spade is a spade with Cannon In former days he was careless in his dress. Now he is semi-natty. Of late he has been effulgent in full dress in theater parties and at dinners He has an affection for striped shirts.

He usually buttons only the three bottom buttons of his waistcoat. When he thinks particularly well of his shirt he buttons only the last button and allows the shirt to puff out with reckless abandon. He has a nasal twang that penetrates to all parts of the House, and when he gets up and begins to elucidate an idea he sticks to his task regardless of what others may say or do. His mind works rapidly. Sometimes foolish persons try to interrupt him. "Uncle Joe" hits all such on the head. He has no time to make phrases or use the rapier of sarcasm. His weapon is the ax. He is good company. He can tell those simple Western tales that so delight the cloak rooms better than any of his colleagues. He enjoys a dinner, drinks sparingly and is partial to good rye whisky. He smokes some cigars during the day and chews many He likes to play poker for small stakes with men whom he knows. There is nobody in the capital who has an acuter knowledge of the value of four hearts and a spade than he.

A CONSUMMATE POLITICIAN. He is a consummate politician. The flop of the Wisconsin delegation from Babcock to himself shows that Cannon has been candidate for speaker for some time.

Even if Henderson had not declined a renomination, it is likely that Cannon would have made the race against him. He would have had a good chance of winning. His deal with Representative Hopkins whereby Hopkins was given the United States senatorship in place of Mason contemplated Cannon's race for the speakership. He sees a long way ahead with a political vision sharpened by forty years' rough-and-tumble fighting in the strenuous lists of Illi-Cannon will be a conservative speaker,

especially where the appropriation of money not needed for the ultimate good of the country and the incidental increment of the Republican party is concerned. He is the "watch dog of the treasury." sometimes he growls instead of barks. Mr. Cannon has been elected to Congress fifteen times. He was defeated once, in 1890, when McKinley and a host of other eminent Republicans were buried after the passage of the McKinley bill. When their defeat became known Major McKinley and Mr. Cannon were at the congressional headquarters in Chicago. The news of the Democratic landslide brought many of their old colleagues in the House to them with many words of symupathy and condolence. Each of these men presented a smiling face, and both made little of their reverses, answering their colleagues with jest and humorous retort. Major Pearce, now dead, who represented one of the St. Louis districts in the Congress, told the After all had withdrawn but Pearce, Can-

non and McKinley, "Uncle Joe" turned to McKinley, who was stitting beside him, with the remark: "Bill, there is no use of us lying to each

other, is there?" "No. Joe," answered McKinley "Well, it's - ain't it, Bill?"

'Yes. Joe," said the future President. Mr. Cannon's Washington home is in a modest apartment at the Cochran, a family hotel a few blocks off Pennsylvania avenue. He tells a good story on himself relative to his hotel life. During the recent session one of

solid constituents visited him and "Uncle Joe" devoted his time and attention to the plate piled high with green corn. tasted good. He ordered another plate of the savory cereal. When he had had his fill he pushed back from a mound of corncobs of respectable proportions. Then he showed his guest about the hotel, pointing out its conveniences and advantages. The guest seemed thoughtful, and "Uncle ventured to say inquiringly: "Pretty

comfortable quarters, these. His constituent looked at "Joe" with twinkle and said thoughtfully: "Yes, but mand of the miners twice over.

while we were at dinner I was just wondering why you did not put up at a livery stable and save money The story may be a bit harsh on Mr. Canron and give a wrong idea of the sort of man he is. He is simple in his demands at the table as he is in all his habits. At noontime when he goes to the House restaurant he seldom eats anything more than a bowl of milk with bread care-

work is pressing upon them dulls their faculties and incapacitates them for mental

Boy Who Will "Get There" Whether

John Gregg, fourteen years old, of Prin-

JOHN GREGG. HERO.

fully broken up in it, accompanied by a cup of coffee. He is of that type of men

who believe that a mid-day meal while

He "Fires" or Goes to College.

New York Evening Sun.

cipio, Md., thinks he would sooner be a locomotive fireman than to have a college education. He can be the one or enjoy the advantages of the other, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stands hat in hand (although corporations have no souls) to give John his choice. The explanation is that the boy saved the Colonial Express from plunging into a washout the other day, and the ocmpany wishes to do the handsome thing in recognition of John's presence of mind. He discovered the danger as the rails began to tremble under the pounding of the great express, for it was flying along at the rate of sixty miles an hour with its precious freight of human lives. John was only a barefoot boy with face of tan (to borrow from the late Mr. Whittier), but he rose to the occasion, tore off his coat, jumped to the middle of the track and waved his tatters with frantic energy as a signal to the engineer to stop his train. Before it came to a standstil

John had slipped down the embankment and disappeared. But that boy must be found, for he had not only saved human life, but he had rendered the railroad company an inestimable service. John was hunted up, and the benefits of the college education, which the corporation proposed to give him, were pressed upon him. He was puzzled, and faltered out, "I guess I'd rather be a fireman than anything.' Boys of John Gregg's age prefer the strenuous and spectacular life to the academic. No youngster of fourteen wants to be anything else when he grows up but

the pilot of a ferryboat, the man at the throttle of a leviathan locomotive or the flerce soldier in khaki alert to fight the battles of his country. John Gregg can see nothing worth while in a humdrum college course and a foolish degree at the end of it. For him, the fireman, his sooty face of honor, heaving coal into the roaring furnace under the boiler. John wants to be in employment where something is doing all the time-something that will make him the envy of the rising generation. But it would be wicked to turn his day dream to account, or interrupt it rudely, so the soulless corporation has given the boy a year to think it over, hoping that before the year expires John will wake up and decide for the college education. If his family had put a money valuation on his heroism, the company could have liquidated its indebtedness by the parsimonious scratch of the pen, but it recognizes in John Gregg the stuff of which are made strong men, such as a great railroad wants in its service. Be sure that if the boy accepts the college education there will be a place for him on the staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when he graduates.

"PENNY" POSTAGE.

We Have It Now, and One-Cent Postage Is Not Feasible.

Nebraska State Journal.

Some of the newspapers are predicting "penny postage" in this country very soon, and predict that it will be greeted with as great an outburst of enthusiam as it was postage" here now. It takes two of our cents to make a "penny." Considering the difference in the average length of the haul of a letter in this country and a letter in Great Britain, our postage is now the very cheapest on earth. And the Journal doesn't remember that anybody in the United States hurrahed himself hoarse in the burst of enthusiasm over the introduction ber of years ago.

penny postage in this country quite a num-It is quite probable that the reduction of letter postage to a cent in the place of two cents or a penny would simply swamp the department financially and make the postoffice of this country a burden to the general taxpayer for the benefit of the letter writers. Of course, if first-class matter was reduced 50, per cent, in cost to the sender, all other classes would have to be logically reduced in the same proportion. But as the other classes are now charged less than cost for transmission, on the whole, a general reduction of 50 per cent. would probably cut the receipts of the postoffice department nearly 50 per cent. There would be no corresponding decrease in the cost of handling and transportation. It is quite likely that our postal rates are now at the minimum if it is expected to make the department self-supporting. Whenever it ceases to be self-supporting it is an injustice on the taxpayer. At present rates there is little doubt that the department is going to be self-supporting.

Two Things Settled About Unions.

World's Work.

The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain: Labor unions have come to stay. They

will grow rather than diminish They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American work- giants in those days, but they were few and ingman and not to destroy the great char- conspicuous. There may not be giants in acteristic of American citizenship while the Senate now, but there is a general highthey are struggling merely to gain the er level of practical business, statesmanship strength of compact organization. Every that does not make one miss the giants great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the indi-The care of classes is the busi- the average level of American intelligence ness of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual is the mark of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world

What Football Is.

than the demand for wise leadership of

Leslie's Monthly.

organized American labor to-day.

When a human catapult, in leather heldirt-smeared canvas springs suddenly and with terrific momentum at you through a hole in the line. you grit your teeth and dive in to stop it. If you bring down your man you can jump | Hon. John D. Little will join him they will back to your place behind the line, with the bleachers rattling, and feel that have done what was expected of you. But if you missed your tackle and merely stopped the avalanche by rolling under it you limp back to your position with just as many bruises and with the coaches yelling "rotten!" at you. After two steaming, aching twenty-five-minute halves of that sort of thing you go back in your "special car" to the gym and get a call-down from the trainer. That's football. It's pluck mostly. Without that no amount of mere brute muscle is worth anything at all.

Court Testimony Not Secret.

Brooklyn Eagle. No court has a right to keep secret the testimony offered in trials. Courts are public institutions, and trials are affairs of public interest. Secrecy makes possi-

Supreme Court nor any other has the power to make "laws" on this subject.

ble corruption and fraud. And neither the

Not a Successful Law. Springfield Republican.

The "Jim Crow" street cars in New Oreans wouldn't go. That is, the conductors could not decide half the time who were white and who were colored among the passengers, owing to the large creole population, which is so very light in color. And

by the local court as unconstitutional. Sympathy Open to Suspicion.

so the law has been bundled out of the way

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The compassion of the coal operators for the poor consumers is less harrowing when it is recalled that last April they ordered a progressive monthly advance of 10 cents a wits of America to get away from here ton on anthracite. Maintained to date, the without having to acknowledge that the additional profit would have paid the de-

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Some of the Special Features to Appear in To-Morrow's Paper.

FADS OF LITTLE FOLKS-Some of the Occupations that Indianapolis Children Engage In.

TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS-Interesting Anecdotes Picked Up in

Casual Conversation. FIRE-DEPARTMENT HORSES-Many Intelligent Animals at the In-

OVER THE TELEPHONE-Girls at the Indianapolis Exchange Have Many Interesting Experiences.

dianapolis Engine Houses.

GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY-The Modern Fable of the Effort to Convert the Work Horse into a High Step-

THE BROTHER TO DRAGONS-The Greatest Known Flying Creature Compared with Modern Birds and Flying Machines.

LITTLE SAINT SUNSHINE-Original Story, by Rev. Charles Frederic Goss.

SORROWS OF A SULTAN'S SUBJECTS-

By A. J. Dawson. OHIO RIVER HOUSEBOATS-

They Are Numerous, but Differ Widely from Those on the Thames. VERNE'S HUNDREDTH BOOK-It Will Be About the Wonders of the

Klondike, but Will Not Be Published ORIENTAL LEGATIONS-Picturesque Diplomatic Corps Now of

Especial Interest in Washington MAN-POWER IN JAPAN-

The Human Creature is Still a Beast of Burden There. FINANCIAL GOSSIP-

Interesting Wall-street Letter from W.

REMARKABLE BANQUET

G. Nicholas.

GOVERNOR TERRELL TOASTED AS "THE M'KINLEY OF GEORGIA."

Strong Plea for Protection to Amer-

ican Workingmen in a Southern

After-Dinner Address.

Atlanta Constitution. There were some veteran banqueters at the dinner given Saturday evening to Gov-

eronr Terrell at the Piedmont Driving Club

by Colonel James W. English, jr., chief

of staff. The decorated scene was superb, the appointments perfect and the feast one of royal substance and flow of soul Mayor Mims, who knows a real banquet from a barbecue, and a Lucullus feast from

a Chattanooga lunch counter, said: "It was magnificent, but it wasn't war! With a board surrounded by colonels one might have expected more rations, seasoned with gunpowder talk, but this is one of the most perfect joinders of good taste, good things for the inner man, good company and good stories that I have ever encountered in a long and busy attendance

upon banquets.' And everybody echoed the verdict without division.

Apart from being the witness of the honors paid to his gallant son, who is now a colonel by right of commission, that good old veteran, Captain English, had this story told on him by Mr. Crufft, who recently traveled with him over a large part of

"At a Dutch town we started for the theater and lost our way. We found our. selves opposite a guard station of troops and I went in, knowing the general politeness of soldiers, to ask our way. Captain English couldn't speak Dutch, but I could make a stagger with it. I asked the captain of the guard if he would kindly direct myself and my friend, Captain English, of America, to the theater. The Dutch officer leaped to his feet and exclaimed: 'Ach, Gott! Captain English, of the American army here! Turn out the guard!' And before we could protest out rushed about fifteen soldiers, lined up like statues and saluted with the most perfect precision. The captain waved us to follow as he marched his company ahead of us, clearing the streets before us to the theater, where he lined 'em up again and saluted as he waved

us into the entrance of the playhouse!' "How did Captain English take it?" "He whispered to me: 'My heavens, Crufft, are we arrested?' But when he caught on he enjoyed it splendidly and gave the soldiers \$3 to go to bier-haus and have one on Captain English of the American

Senator Bacon, speaking of the general character of the Senates of these days as compared with those of what are called "the good old days," said: "I am told by those who have heard the debates of the ante-bellum times and those of these days remark that the latter lose nothing by the comparison. There were

and culture as to loom so grandly as once the Clays, Calhouns and Websters did!" "I should judge that's correct, looking at the work they turn out!" dryly remarked Capt. W. D. Ellis. Hon, Clark Howell, in his speech, gave away a secret that is likely to cause some

much. In fact, senators and congressmen

of these days are not so far removed from

ears of a couple of gentlemen have a hot time. He said: "Senator Bacon has been telling this end of the table some wonderful things about the women of the kingdom of the chrysanthemum-Japan-as he observed them during his visit over there. The details of the simplicity and economics that accompany courtship and marriage have led Judge Henry Lumpkin to announce that if

"Judge, I'm with you!" exclaimed Mr. Little from the other side of the table. In his happy and yet serious remarks, Captain English told the company that he had seen some things abroad caused him concern as a patriot. Among

"We do not want in this country the sort of free trade that has impoverished the working classes of old England, for instance. Let us maintain just and fair trade, find a way to prevent monopolies and trusts, but let us have protection always for the American producer and workingman. And we need the best navy on the seas to resist assaults certain to come, sooner or later, to break down our commercial barriers and prosperities. adjure our senators and congressmen to vote always for a navy always ready to cope with the ships of the navies of the

In the course of his speech Hon. John Temple Graves paid a tender tribute to the late President McKinley, which was cheered enthusiastically, and when he said: "So I believe we cannot more aptly compare the splendid poise, the unfailing patriotism, the dutiful devotion and generous, tender spirit of our new Governor than to hail him as the William McKinley of Georgia!

world!

The sentiment was drowned in a torrent of cheers and Governor Terrell seemed to accept the designation as the greatest of the compliments lavished upon him. Said Colonel George W. Harris, after Mayor-elect Evan P. Howell had convulsed "There is the readlest man in Atlanta with something fresh and funny to put

the entire assembly: everybody in a good humor. I have been listening to him on all sorts of occasions. and never knew him not to hit the spoof the situation, whatever it was. As mayor they will have to bring to town the best Atlanta mayor is the boss story teller of the country.

comment in certain circles and make the spend next summer in that fair and Orien-